538 rical ballads (dumy) which glorify and preserve the whole of the past of Ukraine, are deservedly famous.

533 The Ukrainian folk-song which has been handed down in many collections and manuscripts from the 16th century, enjoys a great reputation both at home and abroad. These songs were sung at Lithuanian and Polish courts (14th - 16th centuries) and before Tsars and boyars in Moscow down to the second half of the 18th century. They were admired in Turkey and Italy too, and found honorable mention as early as 1675 in Herbigny's collection "Religiosae Kijovienses Cryptae".

534 The Ukrainian accompanies his singing on many instruments: there are the "kobza" and the "bandura", stringed instruments of foreign origin, cymbals which are unknown to the Russians, bag-pipes ("duda"), a peculiar kind of flute ("svyril") and the mountain pipe ("trembita"); primitive instruments like the lyre
535 have also persisted. The dance plays a comparatively minor part. Besides the ceremonious dances ("kolo") there are round dances ("hopak", "kozatshok" and "kolomyjka"), and the old sword dance is found among the Hutsuly.

531 A richly developed folk-art is on the same level as the folk-poetry and music; it finds expression above all in national costumes and ornaments, in painted Easter eggs, embroidery, in the complicated weaving and wood-carving patterns and in bead-work, ceramics, furniture and household utensils.

● 291 The ornate costumes often show in their embroidery influen-
531 ces from the East, the South and the Balkans. Particular attention is paid to embroidery on shirts, while women's skirts ("plakhty") and men's coats are often magnificent works of art for which, according to the district, homespun linen and woollen stuffs are used. Embroidery patterns utilise geometric forms as well as conventional flowers and leaves.

352 Furniture consists mainly of benches, a carved table, painted
531 and inlaid chests ("skryni") and a carved pottery cupboard ("mysnyk"). The room is, in addition, decorated with paintings, embroidered towels and carpets; in Eastern Ukraine the stove is also painted.

776 appeased, exorcised. When the priest of Velykyi Lypnyk consecrates the water of the village brook on the sixth of January, the people believe that the demons are thus driven away.

326 The men of Valykyi Lypnyk are tinkers, a
221 trade which in many places has a bad flavor. It is easy to say that they travel about the country like gypsies. But even though they wander from village to village, a small bundle of tools on their backs, repairing stoves and mending pots, they are, nevertheless, not homeless. As soon as spring comes, poverty drives them out on the road, and only late in the fall when the first white flakes begin to fall, they return to their wives and children with the few groschen they have saved.
241 For land is scarce, the clod of earth small, the soil is poor and the climate harsh.* The women work like drudges for their bit of barley bread and potatoes. With their small cows and a wooden plough they till the lower slopes of the mountain ridges. They sow by hand, harrow, and in the fall they cut off the barely ripe ears of grain with a sickle.

186 In their "spare time" these women* with their
291 strangely narrow faces sit barefoot in their full pleated skirts and pale pink blouses, a charming little cap on their heads, at their looms and tirelessly ply their shuttle back and forth between the taut threads, or press wool into felt for the jackets and trousers of their husbands.

342 The rooms of these "tinkers"* are surprisingly large and clean; the kitchen, living room, /10/ bedroom and work room are all in one. The whole structure with adjoining stable and wagon shed is built of wood, the inside unfinished, the outside [989] covered with loam. In order that there be no lack of magic, carpenters carve three suns into the central roof beam.

184 How rich these "tinkers" of East Slovakia were with their little plot of free earth, their two or three cows, their barley bread and their loom, compared to their brothers in Carpatho-

*[In the village of Valykyi Lypnyk, Western Ukraine -Analyst]

594 161 this seed of all political life, may be surmised from the census of January 1939. On the basis of the estimated increase during the period of the New Economic Policy, the Soviet Union should have had 183 million inhabitants. Instead there were 170 million all told. There are 13 million souls missing - twice the number of the Czech nation!

462 The book entitled 'Woman in Socialistic Ukraine which appeared in Kiyev in 1937, tells of the triumphs of the Ukrainian woman, not in love and not in the family, but in the field of industry. According to this book, the Ukrainian woman has already "conquered" her position in all branches of industry, coal mines not excepted. In 1936, women comprised the following percentages of the total number of workers: in the building industry 18.3 percent, in the mining industry 26.3 percent, in the chemical industry 26.3 percent in the iron-industry 20.9 percent, and in the construction of machines 21.1 percent. There were 14,274 women engineers and technicians in 1936, and nearly half of the total number of physicians were women (9398). Moreover, the woman of Soviet Ukraine - always according to this book - takes an active part in the defense of the state as pilot, teacher, auto technician, as members of the parachute troops and so forth.

● [29] On the subject ot the wardrobe of these industrious workers it is divulged that 37 percent of all Ukrainian women own two or more coats, 24.4 percent own two or more cloth or silk dresses, 40.5 percent have five changes of underwear and 38.7 percent have two or more pairs of leather shoes. It is taken for granted that all the other women have only one coat, one cloth or silk dress, one pair of shoes and no more than four changes of underwear.

And their feminine ambition? "Hanna Bondarenko, railroad engineer on the line 'Voroshilov',

11: Obermaier--221 J-3 (no date) 1942 RD1 Ukraine RD1

(a)

• 291

Handmade national costumes

743 of meat daily for each thirty patients; but, since there is rarely
758 any meat to be had, it received 400 grams of dried milk as a substitute, or approximately 13 grams per patient each day.

"The hospital was so badly overcrowded that beds had been set up in the corridors and even in the yard. Some of these beds had been salvaged from the ruins of the old hospital, and consequently were badly twisted and charred."

The same general conditions prevailed in most of the hospitals visited. The fact that so much improvement has since been made with so little help promises the best use of future deliveries of UNRRA medical supplies. The programme includes in addition to dressings, drugs and chemicals, X-ray equipment and supplies, surgical instruments, dental equipment, and a penicillin plant.

Clothing

291 Since most of the Ukraine's clothing factories were heavily
[244] damaged or destroyed in the war, there is a widespread shortage of all
548 articles of wearing apparel. The limited UNRRA programme has fallen
731 considerably short of satisfying all the requirements; however, such supplies as have been sent - particularly textiles and shoes - have been economically used to help the most critical cases.

By the end of January 1947 UNRRA had sent the Ukraine 15,095 gross long tons of clothing valued at 16,801 dollars, leaving an unshipped balance of 55,000 dollars. The following table gives the composition of the shipments.

TABLE XXV

UNRRA Shipments of Clothing to the Ukraine up to January 31, 1947

	Thousand U.S. dollars	Gross long tons
Finished clothing	779	384
Blankets and comforters	902	522
Cotton textiles	573	321
Woollen textiles	3,487	1,359
Raw wool	2,240	3,729
Footwear	5,697	3,997
Upper leather	575	259
Sole leather	1,274	1,624
Hides	188	381
Miscellaneous textiles	183	149
Miscellaneous footwear	735	2,368
Unclassified	168	n.a.
Totals	16,801	15,095

Source : UNRRA Headquarters, Washington.

291 In addition to these items, UNRRA has delivered several thousand
731 tons of used clothing and footwear contributed through voluntary
648 relief organizations in other countries. Most of the contributed supplies are distributed to war invalids or to orphans of the war.

The thousands of pairs of shoes delivered by UNRRA, as well as shoes made in the Ukraine from UNRRA leather, are sold according to a rationing system, with miners and heavy industry workers receiving highest priority. Textiles (also rationed) are sold as piece goods, or are made into garments in Ukrainian workshops for sale to permit holders. UNRRA blankets and comforters are distributed chiefly to hospitals and childrens' homes; and hides and other materials furnished by UNRRA are used in the construction of orthopædic footwear or artificial limbs for wounded veterans.

731 Food Supplies

241 When the UNRRA Mission first arrived in the Ukraine, no data
733 were available on the republic's exact food situation. The 1945
262 crops sown in a reduced area, under great difficulties of seed, fertilizer, and implement shortages, had yielded only a fraction of pre-war harvests. It was expected, however, that Ukrainian farms would produce enough grain to supply the population with bread and cereals until the 1946-47 harvest. UNRRA food supplies were therefore calculated to provide chiefly meats, fats (or equivalents in the form of army rations), and dairy products.

731 Altogether, UNRRA planned to use 100 million dollars of the
262 Ukrainian budget for food. By the end of January 1947, all but
648 5½ million dollars of this had been shipped, as is shown in the following table.

TABLE XXVI

UNRRA Food Shipments to the Ukraine up to January 31, 1947

	Thousand U.S. dollars	Gross long tons
Grain and grain products	548	3,836
Meat and meat products	30,652	54,245
Fish	4,166	23,240
Dairy products	13,378	33,134
Fats, oils, soap	12,725	41,885
Pulses	615	4,658
Beverages	1,490	3,437
Soup- dehydrated	2,835	9,392
Quartermaster food	27,134	109,055
Other food	206	548
U.S. Dept. of Agriculture surpluses	608	3,609
Totals	94,587	287,519

Source : UNRRA Headquarters, Washington.